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LUCC

Lehigh University Computing Center

User Services External Report

USER

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY COMPUTING CENTER
CDC CYBER 180 MODEL 850 (CM 4 MW, NOS V2.4.1)
DECSYSTEM-2065 (2048KW MEMORY, TOPS-20 V5)
IBM 4361 (VSE/SP, V2.1)
VOL. XIII, NO. 3
November 18, 1985

COMPUTING CENTER DIRECTORY

Information About Policies and Plans

Office of the Director	
Director	861-3830
Dr. J. Gary Lutz	
Associate Director	861-3984
William R. Harris	
User Services	
Manager	861-3990
Timothy J. Foley	
Operations	
Manager	861-3989
Carol D. Rauch	
Microcomputer Store	
Manager	
Robert R. Kendi	861-4606

Information About Bills Received

Administrative Associate	861-3825
Joseph P. Holzer	
Annette L. Ruhe	

User Consultants

Blair R. Bernhardt	861-3994
Monica A. Newman	861-3995
Joel W. Robertson	861-3985
Kevin R. Weiner	861-3991
Kenneth R. van Wyk	861-3992

Information About Programs in the Computer Libraries

Software Librarian	861-3993
Judy K. Allio	

Systems Status, Technical Information

On-duty Consultant	861-4141

General User Information

Data Processing Assistant	861-3990
Florence G. Hughes	

Information About Tapes and Supplies

D. P. Tape Librarian	861-4140
Monica M. Herrera	

On-Campus Computer Access

CYBER 850	(110/300 Baud)	Ext. 4000
	(1200 Baud)	Ext. 4660
DEC 20	(110/300 Baud)	Ext. 4020
	(1200 Baud)	Ext. 4661

Off-Campus Computer Access

CYBER 850	(110/300 Baud)	691-5800
	(1200 Baud)	691-5806
DEC 20	(110/300 Baud)	868-2250
	(1200 Baud)	691-0506

STAFF CHANGES

LUCC welcomes back Sue (Rohrbach) Barthol, who rejoined the Operations group on September 25th. Sue left LUCC in 1982, after approximately three years of service.

FROM THE DIRECTOR

by J. Gary Lutz

Although LUCC has been in its new facility for almost a year, October saw a number of activities in formal recognition of the new Library and Computing Center. On Friday, October 11, the central site users' area was dedicated in recognition of the generous gift of the General Motors Corporation. On Friday, October 18, the entire E.W. Fairchild-Martindale Library and Computing Center was dedicated, featuring Patricia Battin, Vice President and University Librarian of Columbia University, as the keynote speaker.

As was forecast in the previous issue of USER, LUCC has established another microcomputer classroom in Whitaker 257. It features 12 student workstations, an "instructor's" workstation which can be used with the overhead projection system, and a laser printer station. A dot matrix printer is also available in the classroom. This room can be reserved by calling ext. 3990 at least one week in advance. A schedule of the reserved hours for the week is posted at the entrance to the room. In addition to the eight microcomputers in the Media Center, LUCC has placed 50 new stand-alone units in the Fairchild-Martindale Library. Most, if not all, of these units will be placed on the campus network when that system becomes functional.

As most of you are now aware, Doug Abbott, Director of Computing and Communications Services, left the University on September 1 to take a similar position at the University of Massachusetts. LUCC saw many changes during the years that we reported to Dr. Abbott, and we wish him the best of luck in his new role. The search for Dr. Abbott's replacement is being coordinated by Eric Ottervik, Vice President for Academic Services.

ATTENTION MUSE USERS

As announced in a previous issue of USER, a version of the DEC 20 word processing program MUSE is available for microcomputers. The microcomputer version, called WordMARC, has a list price of $595. Assuming sufficient demand for the product, the Microcomputer Store can make the package available for under $200, through a volume purchase agreement. If you are interested in purchasing WordMARC, please contact the Microcomputer Store at ext. 4606.

COMPUSTAT DATA UPDATED

COMPUSTAT annual and quarterly Primary, Supplementary and Tertiary data have recently been updated, to include 1984.5 The data are provided by Standard & Poor's Compustat Services, Inc. The data contain financial, statistical and market figures for several thousand industrial and non-industrial companies. The information provided includes key balance sheet, income statement, sources and uses of funds, and market data. Annual data covering 20 years, and quarterly data covering 10 years, are provided for most companies.

The COMPUSTAT data are limited to research and educational usage. For further information, please contact Ken van Wyk at ext. 3992. 4988

EXTENDED MEMORY AVAILABLE ON CYBER

A block of extended memory (UEM) has been allocated, which can allow FTN5 programs to run with up to 200000 (octal) words of additional memory for data storage. Use of UEM is generally limited to special circumstances, and authorization will be given on an individual basis. Technical Bulletin No. 11, Using UEM on the Cyber, is available in User Services.

NEW AND MODIFIED MAINFRAME SOFTWARE

CYBER 850 - MODIFIED SOFTWARE

BMDP - Biomedical Computer Programs P Series

The 1983 release of the BMDP software has recently been installed on the system. These files can be accessed and run as follows:

```
FETCH,BMDPcc=NBMDPcc/UN=LIB.
BMDPcc.
```

where cc is the 2-character code of the program desired.

On January 2, 1986, the 1983 version of the software will become the default; at that time, the files containing the 1982 release will be renamed according to the following scheme: OBMDPcc. The 1982 release will be removed from the system on March 3 1986.

The 1983 release was compiled under FTN5, as was the 1982 release; user-supplied subroutines should also be compiled under FTN5. The BMDP programs provide a wide variety of analytical capabilities, ranging from plots and data description to advanced statistical techniques.

The 1983 release contains new features, enhancements, and corrections, as well as some changes. New features include additional SAVE paragraph options and many new TRANSFORMATION functions. Lists of the new features, enhancements, etc., can be found in issues of the BMDP Communications newsletter. A copy of each of the issues listed below can be found with the BMDP manual in the central site users' area.

Vol. 16, No. 3 contains summary articles on new features, corrections and improvements.

Vol. 16, No. 2 contains an article describing the new SAVE options.

Vol. 15, No. 3 contains an article describing the new TRANSFORMATION functions.

The issues listed above also contain articles about specific program improvements.

No new programs are available with BMDP-83; thus, the 1981 manual may still be used - in combination with the information provided in the newsletters listed above. Note that the manual now available at the central site users' area, the Fairchild-Martindale campus library (on one-day reserve), and the Bookstore is entitled BMDP Statistical Software Manual - 1985 Reprinting.

Do note the following important changes from BMDP-82 to BMDP-83:

- The control statement. The parameters D, S, AI, MF and AF are not permitted in BMDP-83.
- File use. Input files are specified directly within the BMDP control language. For further information, refer to the Northwestern University supplement attached to the BMDP manuals in the users' area and the campus library; file specification for the Cyber version of BMDP does not follow that described in the manual.
- BMDQ3M/BMDP3M. The program known as BMDP3M in BMDP-83 is really the program known as BMDQ3M in BMDP-82. (No program by the name of BMDQ3M exists in BMDP-83.) Both block clustering programs were available in BMDP-82; BMDQ3M used an improved method. Documentation for the new BMDP3M can be obtained by issuing the commands which follow:

FETCH,BMDP3M=NBMDP3M/UN=LIB.
BMDP3M.

DEC 20 - MODIFIED SOFTWARE

MUSE - Word Processor

A thesis document format has been installed in the Muse word processing program. This new document format conforms to the graduate school requirements for margins, page numbering format, spacing, etc., when the output device is the Talaris laser printer or a Diablo/Spinwriter printer. To create a thesis formatted for these devices, select CREATE from the Main menu and then select THESIS from the Create menu. (To make an existing document conform to graduate school requirements, contact Joel Robertson at ext. 3985.)

To produce a thesis formatted for the line printer using MUSE, the following changes must be made after selecting THESIS from the Create menu:

1. From the format line, the right margin should be set to column 60.
2. "Header/footer width:" in the Print Options menu should be set to 60.
3. "Suppress half lines?" in the Print Options menu should be set to NO.

TSP - Time Series Processor

Version 3.5, the prior default version of TSP, is now back on the system - on directory OLD:. V3.5 will be the version accessed after the following command is issued in a terminal session: DEFINE SYS: OLD:

V4.0, the current default version of TSP, is not completely compatible with V3.5. For example, V4.0 limits variable names to 6 characters, while V3.5 allows 8 characters. Appendix A of the Time Series Processor Version 4.0 Reference Manual contains a list of V4.0/V3.5 incompatibilities, as well as a list of new features and enhancements available with V4.0. A copy of this manual can be found in the central site users' area, the Fairchild-Martindale campus library (on one-day reserve), and Drown Hall; copies are also available at the Bookstore.

NEW AND MODIFIED MICROCOMPUTER SOFTWARE

ZENITH Z-150 SERIES - NEW SOFTWARE

InteCalc - Spreadsheet Program

The InteCalc three-dimensional spreadsheet program is now available at: the micro labs at 292 Fairchild-Martindale and 257 Whitaker, the central site users' area, the Grace Hall site, the Fairchild-Martindale campus library, and the Media Center. The use of InteCalc is documented in the InteCalc manual. This manual is available at the sites listed above as well as at the Microcomputer Store.

Lehigh University has a campus contract with Summa Technologies, Inc., to use the InteCalc program; the program was written by Schuchardt Software Systems. Under this contract, Lehigh faculty, staff, and students are free to make copies of the program for use on computing systems owned by themselves or by members of their immediate families. Instructions for copying this program are available from the consultant on duty at the central site.

MICROCOMPUTER SOFTWARE COMPARISON

We are frequently asked which word processing program and which spreadsheet program are best - particularly now that the site-licensed software, Freestyle and InteCalc, are available. The answers to such questions, of course, are not the same for everyone. In the two articles that follow, Freestyle and InteCalc will each be compared with a popular package of the same function. Freestyle and InteCalc are available to University faculty, staff and students, free of charge. The other packages can cost as much as $300 or more per copy. (The Microcomputer Store sells them for approximately $220.)

Freestyle vs. WordStar

In this article, two word processing programs will be compared: Freestyle (Version 1.50B) - for which Lehigh has a site license - and the WordStar Professional Pack (Version 3.3x). Freestyle was written by the Select Division of Summa Technologies, Inc. (which markets it); WordStar was written by MicroPro International. The WordStar Professional Pack includes the CorrectStar spelling checker and Mailmerge merging utility - both optional with the standard WordStar package.

General description of use

Both packages are "menu-driven", although the menus look quite different. The Freestyle opening menu consists of two screens of menu options; a descriptive sentence appears next to each option. If you need more information on the meaning of a particular option, you can type an "h" (for help) and then the first character of the option. The opening menu of WordStar consists of a block of menu options, with a three- or four-word description of each option.

Once you begin to work on a particular document, a different menu appears at the top of the Freestyle or WordStar screen. In Freestyle, you get a single command line which contains some of the available commands. One of the available commands is "n" (for next); if "n" is issued, other commands will appear on the command line. A Freestyle

command does not have to appear on the command line in order to be issued. When you begin to work on a file with WordStar, its "main menu" appears at the top of the screen by default; this menu occupies the first ten lines of the screen. Additional commands are available from within other menus, each of which is accessed by typing a control character (i.e., by typing a particular character while depressing the control key).

With Freestyle, you must enter a command before you can add text to a file; you usually just issue the "i" command , to enter insert mode. To return to command mode, you press the escape key. With WordStar, you do not have to issue a command to start adding text - because to perform any other operation, you almost always need to use the control key. That is, if the control key is depressed, WordStar considers the character typed to be a command rather than text to be entered into the file.

Both packages are similar in that the "arrow" keys control cursor movement, PgUp and PgDn move up or down a screen at a time, etc.

Ease of Use

Freestyle is the easier of the two programs to use; having to use the control key to perform almost every operation in WordStar makes it a bit cumbersome. Also, if you do not remember which of four other WordStar menus contains the command you want to use, you have to access the different menus to find it.

Help is available from within WordStar, but it can only be obtained from the main menu, and is largely organized by topic. Help can be obtained within Freestyle just about any time, and is available for each command; just press "h" (for help) and the first character of the command for which you want help.

The following description of moving a block of text illustrates how Freestyle is a bit easier to use. With WordStar, you first move to the beginning of the block, issue a control-k, and then type "b". (You are issuing the b command in the "Block" menu accessed by issuing a control-k). This sets a pointer at the beginning of the block. You then move to the end of the block, issue a control-k, and then type "k" (to mark the end of the block). Finally, you move to where the block is to be placed, issue a control-k, and then type a "v" (to move the block). To perform the same operation in Freestyle, you move to the beginning of the block, type "p" (for Pointer) and "1" (to set pointer number 1). You then move to the end of the block, and type "p" and "2" (to set pointer 2). Finally, you move to where the block is to be placed, and type "m", "1" and "2" (to move everything from pointer 1 to pointer 2 to the current cursor position).

Features

Most WordStar features are available in Freestyle; the most notable exceptions are column mode and help for hyphenation. The most notable Freestyle features not found in WordStar are Outline mode and Draw mode.

With both packages, file size is limited only by the amount of disk space available in the system. It should be noted that WordStar and Freestyle files are generally NOT compatible. (See Consultant's Corner for details on available conversion programs.)

On-screen formatting. At the beginning and end of text that is to be underlined, boldfaced, etc., WordStar displays control characters. Freestyle either displays this text in a different color or, on monochrome systems, displays the text in reverse video. Both programs display right, left, and center justification. If formatting options (such as margin settings or line spacing) are changed after text has been entered, each paragraph within a WordStar document must be reformatted to take the new format into account. (A paragraph can be reformatted by issuing a control-b after placing the cursor at the beginning of the paragraph. An entire document can be refomatted quickly, by issuing a control-q, typing a "q", and then issuing a control-b.) Freestyle will automatically take the new format into account when the document is printed, but will not necessarily display the new format on the screen. (Any text through which the cursor moves while in Insert mode will instantly be correctly displayed. The "j" - for justify - command can be used to have the entire file displayed according to the current format settings.) WordStar does not automatically retain margin and tab settings; however, you can enter them on a comment line (using a "dot" command) and then access them by issuing a control-o and then typing a "f". Freestyle retains this information by placing a backslash in the first column and then following it with the settings. Freestyle can display characters within the IBM extended character set while WordStar cannot.

ASCII documents. - Both packages have the ability to create ASCII-type files; otherwise, the file is saved in the software's own internal format. An ASCII file is often desired when it will be used by another program, such as a FORTRAN compiler. At WordStar's opening menu, you must type "d" or "n" to work in document or non-document (i.e., ASCII) mode. Freestyle normally creates a file in its internal format unless "m" (for Mailing) is selected at the opening menu. For the creation of ASCII documents, WordStar's ASCII mode is superior - as it creates true ASCII files. Freestyle interprets square brackets ([and]), circumflexes (^), and underscores (_) internally, and prints them with a backslash in front of them. When reading in a file in ASCII mode, Freestyle interprets such characters as internal control characters. For example, circumflexes will toggle boldfacing. Freestyle will create true ASCII files if its "w" (for write) command (not the "w" option of the opening menu) is used. You would then end up with two documents - one in Freestyle format and one in ASCII. Any modifications must be made to the Freestyle format file, after which an ASCII file would have to be recreated using the "w" command.

Spelling checker. WordStar has an optional spelling checker, called CorrectStar. (CorrectStar is standard with the WordStar Professional Pack.) CorrectStar not only tells you when a word is not found in its dictionary, but also often suggests ways of spelling the word. CorrectStar is a rather nice spelling checker, and its dictionary (which you can supplement) consists of approximately 65,000 words. Freestyle comes with a spelling checker, called Superspell. Superspell merely shows you a list of words which it cannot find in its dictionary, and allows you to: mark the word so it can be corrected later, ignore the word, or add the word to the dictionary. Superspell's major drawback is that its dictionary consists of only about 10,000 words. A typical document will contain a number of words which Superspell will not find. Superspell can be of more value if quite a few words are added to the dictionary, but the speed at which Superspell works decreases markedly as the dictionary size increases.

Mailing. WordStar's optional MailMerge utility (standard with the Professional Pack) allows user-specified variable names. With Freestyle's mail feature, (ten) variable names are pre-defined. In a MailMerge mailing list, all the data for the variables defined in the main document must be on one line. Thus, software such as a database program can often dump files into a format which can be read by MailMerge. Freestyle mailing lists contain one line for each of the ten pre-defined variables. MailMerge can be used to create three-across labels, Freestyle cannot. MailMerge is more flexible than Freestyle, but Freestyle is easier to use.

Printer support. WordStar can be made to work with just about any printer, if you know the codes the printer needs to operate. (You can even get WordStar to do such things as access non-standard positions on print wheels, by using the user-installable "patches". These special characters will appear on the screen as control characters, and may make the screen difficult to read.) Freestyle supports a fixed set of printers. If your printer is not named in the set, you can experiment by declaring your printer as one of the existing members of the set. There is a "General Purpose" option, which should work with most printers. Even with the named printers, some features of Freestyle (such as Draw characters and the extended characters) may not be supported.

InteCalc vs. Lotus 1-2-3

In this article, two spreadsheet programs will be compared: InteCalc - for which Lehigh has a site license - and Lotus 1-2-3 (Release 1A). InteCalc was written by Schuchardt Software Systems and is marketed by Summa Technologies, Inc.; 1-2-3 was written by the Lotus Development Corporation.

The major differences between InteCalc and 1-2-3 are that InteCalc is three-dimensional, while 1-2-3 has graphics and some limited database capabilities. While 1-2-3 boasts of having one of the largest spreadsheets available, at 256 columns by 2048 rows, the spreadsheet is rather small in comparison with InteCalc's 255 columns by 255 rows by 255 "pages". (Of course, the micro will run out of memory long before you fill the spreadsheet...)

The use of these packages - for simple two-dimensional spreadsheets - is similar, with some minor differences in commands. When you are entering the data into the spreadsheet, InteCalc may seem a bit less polished than 1-2-3. With InteCalc, text cannot span multiple cells (as it can with 1-2-3); however, there is a feature which allows text to be centered horizontally or vertically on the screen. With InteCalc, you must also type in cell ranges; you cannot use the cursor to highlight cell ranges, as you can with 1-2-3. On the plus side for InteCalc, you can edit an existing cell simply by moving to that cell and pressing the return key. (You are put into edit mode.) 1-2-3 is as simple, as it uses a function key (F2) to go into edit mode; however, since there is no command to do the same thing, you must either have a 1-2-3 function key template available or remember the correct function key to press. InteCalc employs function keys for fewer operations, and it displays the function of the keys on the screen's status line and supplies commands which perform the same operations.

The reason why InteCalc works the way it does becomes apparent when you try to do some more complex things with spreadsheets. As an example, if you have monthly budgets in which items are listed in the same order each month, and you want the entire year in one spreadsheet, it is a bit complex to set up with 1-2-3. It is trivial with InteCalc, as each month would be on a separate page. It would be difficult with 1-2-3 to sum each item for the year, but by simply altering the perspective of the spreadsheet, InteCalc will display all twelve months of information for that item on one screen.

Using a little imagination, you may find that a three-dimensional capability can be extremely useful, and that it more than makes up for InteCalc's being slightly less polished as a two-dimensional spreadsheet. However, this is not to imply that the three-dimensional spreadsheet is for everyone. While 1-2-3 has a reasonable amount of graphic capability, InteCalc has very little graphic capability (simple histograms). If you will be exchanging spreadsheets with people from outside the University, you will find that their spreadsheets are more likely to be in 1-2-3 rather than InteCalc format. And finally, if you want to purchase templates or overlays for your spreadsheet, about the only package with which these will work is 1-2-3.

CONSULTANT'S CORNER

Q: When the PL procedure on the Cyber asked me for the size of my plot, I indicated 36 inches. When I finally found it (two days and many questions later), it was only 11 inches. What happened?

A: The PL procedure asked you for the size of the media (i.e., the paper), not the size of the plot. It is up to you to either change plot calls so that you will generate a bigger plot, or include a call to FACTOR which will effectively produce a larger plot.

Because 36-inch paper does not fit in the output bins, those plots are kept in the machine room.

To retrieve them, knock on the I/O window and provide the operator with your user name.

Q: Is there any way that a WordStar document file can be made to work with Freestyle, or a Freestyle document file made to work with WordStar? Is there any way to make either of these files into straight ASCII?

A: We have just written some conversion programs for this purpose. The program WSFS takes a WordStar document file and produces a version in Freestyle's format. The program FSWS converts Freestyle documents to WordStar format. (Some manual cleanup may be required, as this is a more complex procedure.) The program WSASCII converts WordStar files into ASCII format. The Freestyle "w" (for write) command can be used to convert a Freestyle file into ASCII format. These programs are available at the micro labs at 292 Fairchild-Martindale and 257 Whitaker, the central site users' area, the Grace Hall site, the Fairchild-Martindale campus library, and the Media Center. The source code (Pascal) is also available, and can be obtained at User Services.

Q: I have my own copies of MS-DOS and WordStar. Why won't these work with the HP LaserJet printers which are at various locations on campus.

A: The HP LaserJet printers are serial printers. By default, MS-DOS sends printer output to the parallel port. To temporarily change this, issue the following MS-DOS commands:

```
mode com1:9600,n,8,1,p
mode lpt1:=com1
```

This will set up the serial port at the proper baud rate. (On longer documents, characters may be lost. In this case, use Zenith's MS-DOS "CONFIGUR" program to set the above parameters and XON/XOFF protocol.) Note that it will not set up WordStar. If any features such as boldfacing, subscripting, etc., are used within WordStar, WordStar must be installed for the HP LaserJet.

Q: Freestyle sometimes prints a document differently than it displays it on the screen, particularly with regard to margins. Is there a problem with Freestyle in this regard?

A: When you change the format (e.g., margins, justification style) for existing text, Freestyle will not automatically display that text according to the new format - even though the file will be printed according to the new specifications. Freestyle's "j" (for justify) command can be used to have Freestyle display text in accordance with current settings. To justify a document from top to bottom, type "j", "t", and then "b". ("Justification" of a paragraph will occur automatically when you use the insert command while in that paragraph.)

Even after having justified the entire document, you may still find that your file was not printed as it had been displayed on the screen. This usually happens where you have tried to indent a section of text manually, by pressing the space bar until the cursor is at the desired column. For reliable results, use the Format command to change the margins when you would like to have indented text.

MINUTES OF THE COMPUTING CENTER ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING OF 8/27/85

Present: T.J. Foley, R.A. Gruver, S.L. Gulden, J.E. Hansz, W.R. Harris, R.C. Herrenkohl, C.N. Kostem, J.G. Lutz, J.M. Parks, C.D. Rauch, S.K. Tarby

Opening Remarks

Celal Kostem outlined some of what he perceived to be the major issues facing the CCAC for the coming year, viz., efforts in the graphics area, meetings with department chairpersons to assess needs, hardware and software plans, the impact of departmental facilities on LUCC, and the enhancement of the microcomputer environment.

Microcomputer Security

Roy Herrenkohl raised some concerns regarding the security of microcomputers across campus. He suggested that, when LUCC or the Microcomputer Store had security devices available, a memo be sent to the faculty outlining the various options.

Campus Network

Gary Lutz reported that the installation of the InteCom network was essentially on schedule, and that work was currently being done in the residence halls.

Faculty Microcomputer Distribution

Tim Foley reported that approximately 240 of the faculty microcomputers had been distributed, with a second wave scheduled for sometime in September and a third when the ZW-241's were in production. It was further reported that a number of faculty, not originally part of the distribution plan, have come forward requesting micros. The President's Council is examining the issue, since the units made available by Zenith have already been allocated.

Public Microcomputer Distribution

Carol Rauch reported on the distribution of microcomputers to public sites. The two facets of this activity that are still in flux are the Drown Hall site and the campus library sites.

Microcomputer Store

Gary Lutz reported on the recent opening of the Microcomputer Store, and requested that the CCAC consider an ex officio membership for the Store Manager.

Cyber 850

Bill Harris reported on the successful replacement in July of the Cyber dual 730 by the Cyber 850, and on the planned LUCC management of the

CPMCC Cyber 810 which was awarded in conjunction with a NSF grant to that Center.

Mainframe-to-Micro Course Migration

Celal Kostem expressed some concern about the possibility that some faculty might consider moving a given course or activity from a mainframe to microcomputers without full consideration of the pedagogical or practical ramifications.

Document Distribution

Gary Lutz distributed copies of the LUCC Visiting Committee report from the May, 1985 visit, as well as of the LUCC contribution to the University planning document which is serving, among other things, as an annual report. The Committee was asked to review these documents for future discussion. Sam Gulden asked for a review of where LUCC currently fits into the University table of organization.

Network Server

Bill Harris reported on the progress of the Network Services project and distributed, for the Committee's consideration, a summary of potential services and a draft plan as to who would have access to them. The CCAC suggested that this document be shared with department chairpersons, with a request for input.

Wide Area Networks

There was no report from the Wide Area Networks Subcommittee.

Graphics

There was no report from the Graphics Subcommittee. Tim Foley will be selecting new outside members for this group.

CDC Applications Directory

Bill Harris distributed to the Committee the CDC Applications Directory, with the offer to provide additional copies should they be needed.

ACPC Activity

Celal Kostem requested that a report, by the Director of LUCC, regarding the meetings of the Academic Computing Policy Council (ACPC) be a regular agenda item for the CCAC.

Departmental Facilities

Celal Kostem, as chairperson of the CCAC, will initiate some discussions with the Directors of departmental facilities regarding the support that LUCC may be able to provide them.

DEC 2065

A project group was appointed to study and make recommendations regarding the future of the DEC 2065. The group consists of Bill Harris, Tim Foley, Sam Gulden, Jim Hansz, with two more members to be appointed.

Microcomputer Software

Celal Kostem asked the Committee to begin thinking about future software needs for microcomputers.

MINUTES OF THE COMPUTING CENTER ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING OF 9/27/85

Present: T.J. Foley, R.A. Gruver, J.E. Hansz, W.R. Harris, J.L. Hirsch, C.N. Kostem, J.G. Lutz, J.M. Parks, C.D. Rauch, E.S. Shapiro, S.K. Tarby

Cyber 850

The new usage limits are being designed and will be distributed to the CCAC under separate memo in advance of the next meeting.

Cyber 810

No report.

DEC 2065

Jim Hansz agreed to chair the Subcommittee charged with recommending a plan for the future of the DEC 2065. The question was raised as to whether additional Computer Science representation was needed on the Subcommittee; the Subcommittee itself will take this under advisement.

Faculty Microcomputer Distribution

Tim Foley reported that there was currently no word as to when we will receive the "September" Z-158 microcomputers, and that the Z-241's were not yet in production.

Public Microcomputer Distribution

Carol Rauch summarized the current distribution of the public microcomputers. The question was raised as to whether Freestyle was intended to be the University standard word processor. Gary Lutz responded that this was not the intention when Freestyle was chosen for mass distribution. The intention was simply to quickly get something into peoples' hands.

Software Acquisition

Tim Foley distributed a list of microcomputer software that LUCC has been considering acquiring. A motion was made, seconded, and passed to initiate faculty evaluation of WATFOR. An evaluation group chaired by Jim Parks will consist of Tim Foley, Celal Kostem, Jeff Hirsch, and (if he agrees) George Driscoll. In light of their low cost, many of the remaining requests will be referred to LUCC's internal Software Committee for consideration. A request for MACSYMA for the DEC 20 was deferred pending decisions regarding the phase-out of that system.

Microcomputer Drafting

Professor Akiner's request for AutoCad support was discussed. LUCC currently has no resources that can be directed toward this project. It was felt that this situation could have been avoided if, when the computerized architecture activity was conceived, a suitable computing impact statement had been made a part of the planning process.

Expert Systems

Celal Kostem reported that he is making inquiries of various vendors regarding the current availability of expert systems.

Visiting Committee Report

A discussion of the report of the May, 1985 visit of the LUCC Visiting Committee followed. Concern was raised that the past two visits had been pre-occupied with networking and microcomputers, and that little attention had been given to more parochial LUCC issues. Perhaps future visits might have a more narrow scope of concern. As regards the issue of inadequate user communication, Tim Foley suggested that CCAC representatives send letters to their constituencies identifying themselves and their role as a CCAC member.

University Planning Document

A discussion of LUCC's contribution to the current University planning document followed. Celal Kostem suggested that objectives #5 (software acquisition) and #8 (increase in personnel) be emphasized, particularly in the area of User Services. Gary Lutz summarized the increase in personnel that was approved via the Ad Hoc Committee on University Computing, but pointed out that it included only one User Services consultant.

LANs No progress could be reported in the area of selecting a local area network for the microcomputer classrooms and sites, as the Z-241's (scheduled to act as file servers) are not yet here.

ACPC Report

Gary Lutz reported on the minutes of the Academic Computing Policy Council. In brief, it was announced that Doug Abbott had resigned as Director of Computing and Communication Services, effective September 1, 1985, to go to the University of Massachusetts; Janet Smith had resigned as Director of Telecommunications, effective June, 1985; Gary Lutz had resigned as Director of the Computing Center, effective July 1, 1986, to return to full-time teaching in the College of Education. The ACPC has been charged with drafting an academic computing plan for the University, and has set up a number of working groups to that end.

Letters to Chairpersons

Celal Kostem reported that, to date, he had received no significant response from the department chairpersons to whom he sent letters requesting input for the CCAC's planning activities.

Financial Report

Gary Lutz distributed the financial report for August, 1985.

Mainframe Support

Celal Kostem raised some concerns regarding the current support being given to the mainframes, particularly the Cyber. Tim Foley asked that any such concerns be channeled through him as Manager of User Services. Gary Lutz pointed out that if indeed the quality of such support had lessened, it was a manifestation of the state of under-staffing in LUCC relative to the demands being placed on the organization.

Deferred Topics

Discussions of potential standing subcommittees, the role of the CCAC vis-a-vis the Microcomputer Store, the number of LUCC members that currently sit on the CCAC, and attendance issues were postponed due to the dwindling number of faculty at this point in the meeting.

MINUTES OF THE COMPUTING CENTER ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING OF 10/17/85

Present: T.J. Foley, R.A. Gruver, W.R. Harris, J.L. Hirsch, C.N. Kostem, J.G. Lutz, J.M. Parks, C.D. Rauch, E.S. Shapiro, S.K. Tarby

Minutes

The minutes of the previous meeting read, "Cyber 850: The new usage limits are being designed and will be distributed...". The minutes were corrected to read, "Cyber 850: The new usage limits have been designed. The CCAC approved their implementation for the one month prior to the next meeting, at which time they will be reviewed for approval. They will be distributed ...". The minutes were approved as corrected.

Ad Hoc Membership of Store Manager

A motion was made, seconded, and unanimously approved to extend an invitation of ex officio membership on the CCAC to the Manager of the Microcomputer Store, Bob Kendi. LUCC representation on the CCAC is subject to review at anytime, particularly as the chairmanship of the Committee changes.

Cyber 850

A motion was made, seconded, and unanimously approved to adopt the new usage limits subject to the usual periodic review by the CCAC. The use of Unified Extended Memory (UEM) will be described in a forthcoming Technical Bulletin. The availability of that Technical Bulletin will be announced in USER. The availability of NOS/VE is a subject that will be dealt with later.

Financial Report

The financial report for September had not yet been prepared.

DEC 2065 Subcommittee

No report.

Microcomputer Software Committee

No report.

Faculty Microcomputer Distribution

Tim Foley reported that the so-called "September" microcomputers (approximately 88) were in the process of being distributed. The faculty seminar series that was given in August will be repeated as soon as the distribution is complete. There is still a list of outstanding faculty requests for microcomputers. LUCC and the University administration are attempting to find some resolution to this situation. It was also reported that, although the ZW-241's were

apparently in production, LUCC had neither a delivery date nor the trial units that had been requested.

Microcomputer Security

Questions were raised regarding the recent policy statement which named the Compu-gard microcomputer security device as the only one that the University will recognize for insurance purposes. The primary concern dealt with the rigidity of the policy. Gary Lutz was asked to see John Woltjen in this regard.

Microcomputer Maintenance

Celal Kostem asked if maintenance contracts (rather than time and materials) were available for the Zenith microcomputers. Carol Rauch reported that LUCC was currently negotiating such an arrangement with the Microcomputer Store.

Microcomputer Software

Tim Foley reported that the WATFOR FORTRAN compiler was currently under evaluation. Contrary to a previous report, LUCC will be able to evaluate other WATCOM products. Ed Shapiro asked if anything was being done to acquire a BASIC for the microcomputers. It was reported that Lee Tuscher and Frank Harvey of the College of Education will be evaluating several versions. It was pointed out that incompatibilities amongst the available BASICs are causing problems in running educational software.

Use of Faculty Microcomputers

A question was raised as to whether a faculty member could "legally" give his or her microcomputer to a secretary. Gary Lutz responded with a personal (i.e., non-official) interpretation. The spirit of the faculty microcomputer distribution program is to help facilitate the integration of microcomputers into the educational process. Turning a microcomputer over to a secretary for purely clerical support violates the spirit of the program. The reality of the situation, however, is that such violations will be impossible to police. The "legality" of the situation will come into play when the faculty member in question leaves the University, and his or her replacement wishes to have a unit. The department is then faced with the choice of buying one or reclaiming the original from the secretary; the University will not be supplying one.

Microcomputer Software

A request was made for User Services to investigate business graphics packages that will accept data from InteCalc.

Celal Kostem asked how LUCC was planning to distribute updates to its site-licensed software. Tim Foley reported that, should updates be issued, users would be invited to bring their own diskettes to User Services to receive a copy. With the advent of the network(s), such software could be made available for down-loading from a file server.

Print Capabilities

Jim Parks asked for an update regarding the various print capabilities that were available on campus. Tim Foley and Carol Rauch summarized the resources.

LAN Status

Tim Foley reported no progress in selecting a LAN, in light of the fact that the ZW-241's have not yet arrived.

ACPC Report

Gary Lutz summarized the proceedings of the most recent meeting of the Academic Computing Policy Council:

Applications are being accepted for the position of Director of Computing and Communication Services, and the position of Director of Telecommunications has been re-advertised. Some discussion took place regarding the need for all three of the vacant, or soon-to-be vacant, positions being filled (the two just mentioned plus Computing Center Director) and whether the new Director of Computing and Communications Services should select his or her own people for the other two positions. It was argued that all three positions were indeed needed, and that the timing involved warranted the filling of all positions as soon as possible.

A task force consisting of M.J. Reilly, W.W. Trimble, P.A. Ota, S. Krawiec, B.M. Smackey, F.A. Harvey, and (if willing) D.M. Hillman was appointed to aid the Development Office in identifying specific faculty development activities for which to raise funds in accordance with the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on University Computing.

Brief progress reports on the identification of academic computing requirements by college were given, as well as an update on the installation of the network.

Network Server

Bill Harris reported on the progress of the Network Services project. Some departmental meetings have been held in response to the network services document that was distributed to department chairpersons. There seems to be some confusion regarding the distinction amongst the InteCom campus-wide network, local area networks such as in classrooms, centralized network servers, and local network servers. He further reported that a draft RFP for the centralized server existed, and invited CCAC members to come to LUCC to review it. LUCC is working with the Development Office in parallel to the RFP activity regarding the possibility of a grant in this area.

Subcommittees

Celal Kostem reported that the Graphics Subcommittee had been formed, but that it still needed a chairperson to be appointed. He further reported that the Resource Allocation Subcommittee was in the process of being formed.

CCAC Student Representative

Gary Lutz was asked to contact the Graduate Student Council regarding the appointment of a student representative to the CCAC.

Public Microcomputer Distribution

Carol Rauch reported that, to date, a total of 58 microcomputers had been placed in the new library, and that the accompanying laser printers were still to come. She further reported that the microcomputer classroom in Whitaker 257 had recently been opened.

MACSYMA

Tim Foley reported that Professor McAllister had been informed of the CCAC's discussion of MACSYMA at the previous meeting, but that no further response had been forthcoming.

Other Campus Network Issues

Ed Shapiro forwarded a question from Frank Harvey to the Committee regarding what graphics capabilities would be available once the network was in place. This opened the more general question regarding communication with the campus about network use, features, available resources, etc. It was suggested that whatever office was responsible for data communications on the network provide ongoing user support through, perhaps, a newsletter separate from LUCC's USER.

Celal Kostem reported that he was continuing to meet with individual departments about their needs regarding LUCC.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

CYBER

	8/85	9/85
Time System Available During Scheduled Hours (Percentage)		
Batch	99.1	94.7
Interactive	99.1	94.7
Mean Time Between Interruptions (Hours)		
Batch	112.6	86.5
Interactive	67.5	86.5

DECSYSTEM-20

	8/85	9/85
Time System Available During Scheduled Hours (Percentage)	99.9	99.9
Mean Time Between Interruptions (Hours)	118.6	199.7

USAGE STATISTICS

CYBER

	8/85	9/85
BATCH -		
Jobs Processed	9,051	10,282
INTERACTIVE -		
Terminal Sessions	6,225	10,927
Terminal Connect Hours	3,903	6,853
CPU Hours - Batch	60.7	40.0
- Interactive	29.6	29.1

DECSYSTEM-20

	8/85	9/85
Terminal Sessions	8,794	12,860
Terminal Connect Hours	5,182	6,679.2
CPU Hours - All Jobs	152.3	176.5

USER SERVICES EXTERNAL REPORT

MAILING LIST

____ADD my name to the mailing list

____DELETE my name (please include the mailing label or complete address)

____CHANGE my address (list both old and new addresses and include Zip Code)

CAMPUS

NAME:_____

DEPT.:_____

BLDG.:_____ROOM:_____

OFF-CAMPUS

NAME:_____

ADDRESS:_____

_____

_____ZIP CODE:_____

RETURN TO: Lehigh University Computing Center
Rm. 194 E.W. Fairchild-Martindale Library
and Computing Center Building 8-B
Bethlehem, PA 18015
